

James Snydam, resides at the corner of Grand and Forsyth streets—keeps a variety store—never saw either of the parties—saw statements concerning the matter and thinks he might have expressed an opinion concerning it. I judge he thinks he does not stand indicted. Set aside.

Adjoined to 4 o'clock.

At the opening of the court the Court said that three of the jurors had very earnestly requested to see their families, and said that if the prisoner and his counsel were willing this would be allowed. The prisoner readily assented; and an officer was assigned to each one and they were permitted to go to see their families, and to return to the court at 10 o'clock. The clerk then proceeded to call the names of the panel:

S. S. Barry was called. No answer.

John Adams, is a cordial distiller; resides at 61 Courtland st.; does not know Colt, but has several times expressed an opinion. Excluded.

S. S. Barry was called. No answer.

Hugh Martin, resides at 139 Chambers street—is a grocer—has read the statements concerning this suit and has formed an opinion upon it. Set aside.

Charles McNeil, resides at 299 Second street; has read the accounts and has formed an opinion concerning the suit. Excluded.

E. T. Harris, is a member of a military company, and was excused.

J. D. Canfield—No answer.

Joseph Soria, resides at 490 Pearl, is a dyer—thinks he has read the statements concerning this matter; thinks he formed no opinion; is not acquainted with the parties or their relatives; does not recollect conversing about the killing of Adams; cannot say in what paper he read the accounts; has not now formed an opinion concerning the guilt of the prisoner; was summoned yesterday for today. Challenged peremptorily and set aside.

James R. Hobbs—Resides at 274 Grand street, is a watchmaker; has read accounts of this matter; has formed no opinion as to the prisoner's guilt; does not know Mr. Colt; did not know Mr. Adams, nor does know one of the family of either, and has no conscientious scruples. He was admitted and sworn.

Hiram Harrison—No answer.

Francis Clark—Has read the statements concerning this suit. Two days previous to receiving his summons, he stated in conversation with his partner that he had formed no opinion, nor has he formed any now; knows neither of the parties, nor any one of their connections; resides at Chelsea. Challenged peremptorily and set aside.

H. M. Forrester—Is a dry goods merchant at 210 Bowery; has read statements, but has formed no opinion as to the prisoner's guilt; does not recollect that he has expressed any opinion; has read the Journal of Commerce, and occasionally the small papers, not often; would not convict the prisoner on the testimony he has read in the papers; has no conscientious scruples; knows neither of the parties, nor any of their connections. He was admitted and sworn.

[One of the Jurors, J. B. Ayres, requested to be excused from serving as his wife was very dangerously sick with disease of the lungs. He has been home with the constant and his wife desired his presence. The Court said it was extremely painful to refuse his request but that they were content to consider his name as not on the panel. The District Attorney assented. He was then sworn and stated his belief that his wife was in immediate danger, and requires his presence. He was discharged and the prisoner's counsel said he raised no objection to the rest of the panel.]

Thos. R. Clark—Resides at 158 Crosby street; dry goods merchant; has once read statements concerning the subject of this indictment, and has formed an opinion. He was set aside.

Wm. King—Resides at 27 Tompkins street; is a coal dealer; has read the statements concerning the suit, and has formed an opinion on it. Excluded.

Chas. Curtis—Resides in Fourth street; has read statements concerning this suit, and has formed an opinion. Set aside.

Hosea F. Clark—Resides at 167 Greenwich street; is a dry goods merchant; has read statements concerning this matter, but has formed no opinion concerning the prisoner's guilt or innocence, nor has he expressed any; did not know Mr. Adams, nor does he know the prisoner; has no conscientious scruples against sitting in a case like this. He was admitted and sworn.

Samuel Frost, No answer.

William H. Livingston—Lives at 94 Walker; is a hardware dealer at 24 Pearl; has read the statements and formed an opinion concerning this matter. Set aside.

Wm. Collins—Resides at 163 William st.; deals in clothing; has read the statements and formed his opinion. Excluded.

Geo. Spicer, No answer.

David Morrison—Is a dry goods merchant at 164 Chatham st.; resides at 23 Leonard; has read the statements concerning this matter, and has formed an opinion concerning the prisoner's guilt. Set aside.

John V. Tiltne—Has formed and expressed an opinion. Excluded.

J. V. Jackson—No answer.

Nicholas Fisher—Is not acquainted with any of the parties; has read some of the statements concerning this matter and has formed no opinion on the subject; nor has he expressed any; resides at 35 Suffolk st.; has read the statements at the time of the occurrence. Challenged peremptorily and set aside.

Matthew W. King—Resides at 42 Canal st.; his place of business is at 474 Broadway; has read the statements and formed an opinion concerning the prisoner's guilt. Excluded.

Wm. H. Williams—No answer.

George Fulton—Resides at 555 Broadway; is a plumber; has read the statement, and has formed an opinion concerning the prisoner's guilt. Excluded.

John Diamond—Is an exempt freeman, and was discharged.

Elias Hatfield—Resides in Broadway; has read part of the statements concerning this matter, and has formed no opinion concerning it; knows none of the parties connected with it; has no conscientious scruples against sitting on this case. He was admitted and sworn.

Isaac Husted—No answer.

Christopher Benken—Is a German, and cannot understand English; said he had not been to school, and was therefore set aside.

J. L. Jerrild—No answer.

Laurence Van Buskirk—Resides at 230 Bowery; is a grocer; has read the statements, and formed an opinion concerning the prisoner's guilt. Excluded.

James Hill—Resides at 63 Maiden Lane; is a dry goods merchant; has read the statements, and formed an opinion. Set aside.

Thomas Townsend, Jr.—No answer.

John T. Fisher—No answer.

Wm. T. Brooks—Resides at 473 Grand street; is a grocer; has read statements concerning this matter, but has expressed no opinion, nor has he formed any; knows neither of the parties. Challenged peremptorily and excluded.

Moses F. Fisher, resides at 72 Clinton street; is a grocer; has read statements concerning this suit, but has formed no opinion; knows neither of the parties; read all the statements; took the Sun. Challenged peremptorily and set aside.

John Boyce, is an exempt freeman, and was excused.

Cyrus Knapp, his place of business is at the corner of Washington and Murray; knows neither of the parties; has read the statements and both formed and expressed an opinion. Excluded.

Henry Brown—No answer.

H. H. Husted, is a clothier at 74 Liberty; has read the statements and formed an opinion. Set aside.

John Dunn—No answer.

R. N. Freer—No answer.

Robt. Snow—No answer.

B. E. Bremner—No answer.

Thos. Higenbotham—Resides at 242 Bowery; is in a dry goods store; has read statements and formed an opinion concerning the prisoner's guilt. Set aside.

Thomas Hyatt—No answer.

C. A. Emerson—Resides at 37 East Broadway; has read statements and formed an opinion concerning this suit. Set aside.

Jona. White—Resides at 90 East Broadway; is a shoe dealer; has read statements, but has not formed an opinion; place of business at 350 Pearl; knows neither of the parties; has had no conversation upon the subject with any one. Challenged peremptorily and excluded.

Oman Benton—Resides at corner Suffolk and Grand streets; is a grocer; has read statements and formed an opinion concerning this matter. Set aside.

James Pierson—No answer.

S. S. Brown—No answer.

John Gassner—Is a grocer at 132 Chatham street; has read the statements, and has formed an opinion concerning this matter. Excluded.

Samuel L. Haight—Has conscientious scruples against sitting on this trial; belongs to the Society of Friends, and was excused.

John McGrath—Resides at 74 Bayard street; has read statements concerning this matter, and formed from them an opinion. Excluded.

Alex. J. Post—No answer.

Jacob E. Strever—Is an exempt freeman, and was excused.

N. Lonsbury—No answer.

W. H. Burns—Resides at 21 Rose street; is not a permanent resident of the city; follows the sea, but was born and brought up here; has a family of children in Pennsylvania, and was excused.

Wm. Taylor—Resides at 501 Broadway; has read some of the statements, but has not formed an opinion concerning the matter; never forms an opinion till he has heard the evidence; knows neither Mr. Colt, nor did he know Mr. Adams, or any of their families. Challenged peremptorily, and ordered to stand aside.

J. R. Paxton—Is in the liquor business corner of Chatham and Mott streets; has made up his opinion, and was set aside.

James A. Burton—Is 52 years old; resides at 31 Monroe street; has read the statements and formed an opinion concerning the transaction. Set aside.

George Piracy—Resides in Duane street; has read the statements, and has formed no opinion concerning Mr. Colt's guilt. Excluded.

Chas. H. Delevan—Has formed no opinion concerning this matter; is engaged in the hardware business; has seen Mr. Samuel Colt in the Hall of Representatives; knows none of the other parties; has no conscientious scruples against sitting on this jury. He was admitted and sworn.

Thos. Neuge—Resides at 171 Greenwich st.; is a boot and shoe maker; has partly formed an opinion concerning the matter, and was excluded.

Dan'l Valentine—No answer.

Amos N. Ayres—Has read statements and has formed an opinion concerning this case. Excluded.

Archibald Morrison—Resides at 143 Eldridge street; is in no business; is not 60 years of age; has read statements concerning this matter, but has formed no opinion; has read accounts in several papers of the transaction; is not acquainted with any of the parties; has had conversations upon this subject; can't tell with whom; believes he has spoken of it in Mr. Clendenen's factory, but has expressed no opinion about it; might have said he thought it a very hard case, in a Christian country, if it was true; thinks he has formed no opinion only as every one has; has none now as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence. He was challenged for favor, and Mr. Selden demanded triers. The Court appointed Messrs. Maxwell and Hoffman, but afterwards said it belonged to the first two jurors to try the case. The jurors were sworn. Mr. Morrison was then examined further; and, after a few questions, Mr. Selden addressed the triers with reference to the rules regulating the organization of the jury, stating the necessity that they should be without prejudice, and should have formed no opinion. He argued at some length against admitting Mr. Morrison as a juror, after which (the District Attorney saying he had no desire to say any thing) the Court briefly charged the triers, who soon brought in a verdict that the challenge was true. Mr. Morrison was then ordered to stand aside.

John Shiffen—No answer.

Thomas O. Ramsey—Resides No. 3 Barlow st.; is a paint dealer, at 78 Day st.; has read the statements on this matter, and has formed an opinion. Set aside.

Nathaniel J. Boya—Resides at 18 Grand st.; has read the statements concerning the matter and formed an opinion. Excluded.

T. Fanning—Resides at 562 Fourth st.; is a carpenter; has read statements concerning this matter; does not know that he has expressed any opinion, nor that he has formed any, though he thinks it probable he might have done so; he has no opinion now, and thinks himself perfectly unbiased; has no conscientious scruples; knows none of the parties; would not be willing to say he did not form an opinion at the time. It was submitted to the Court, and after some remarks from Mr. Selden against his admission, Mr. Fanning was ordered to stand aside.

[John Townsend, Jr. one of the talesmen, applied for an excuse on the ground of sickness, and was excused.]

M. S. Peel—Said he was a member of a military company. He was excused.

W. J. Hamilton—Is a glass dealer; resides at 472 Broadway; has read statements concerning this matter; has formed no opinion, though he may have expressed one, and he believes he has. Excluded.

Wm. Tracy—No answer.

Nicholas Brady—Has resided for 16 or 17 years in this city; is a grocer at 303 Delancy street; has read statements concerning this matter and has expressed an opinion about it. Excluded.

[By lack of space we are compelled to abbreviate the remainder of yesterday's proceedings.]

The following persons were called as jurors and excluded—for principal cause:

Wm. S. Duvernoy, N. S. Ludlum, John N. Quirk, Edward Livingston, John A. Many, John Terluene, N. P. Moore, Matthew Dally, Wm. Simpson, Stephen N. Leggett, John A. Gustin, John S. Gall, Nelson Sammis, S. H. Conner, Thomas Lippincott, John Winter, John Hutchins, J. J. Earle, David Tappan, John Rusk, Benjamin S. Taylor, Samuel Joyce, B. F. Clark, John Vanderbill, Geo. W. Smith, Richard French, John Stotts, Geo. S. Mann, Robert Field, Jesse Fraser, William Brown, Wm. Boyd, Frederick S. Morrison, R. H. Sawyer, J. A. Arnold, John Wood, Jacob Hadley, G. B. Alvord, Wm. H. Mackerel, Alfred Marks, Benjamin Hooks, Charles Smith, Joseph T. Sweet, John Pickford, L. Vernoll, T. W. Bailey, J. V. D. B. Fowler, Joseph B. Brewster, E. T. Crane, J. H. Dingman, Edward Anderson, Eli C. Blake, Peter Duffy, G. Smith, J. D. Huntington, H. P. Osborne, Albert A. Martin, T. McLehlan, Walter C. Sparks, J. H. Archer, Nicholas S. Donnelly, Andrew Jackson, Frederick Parks, Alfred F. Segrave, R. H. Wooley, A. D. Hall, W. B. Humbert, A. A. Thompson, Alex. S. Gould, Thos. Dugan, Wm. H. Calgar, John Berrian, Joseph Hopkins, James P. Parker, James Cummings, James Provost, William Barnes, Henry Cornell, Wm. H. Chase, J. S. Madison, Wilson Melter, John P. Ware, Mahlon Ager, Rose Lockwood, George Van Tyne, E. B. Little, D. B. Wright, Henry S. Mitchell, William Foley, J. W. Weeks, H. Smith, Smith Place, John Heath, Thomas J. Gildersleeve, A. McFarland, Joseph Jackson, A. G. Lockhart, J. L. Francis, Philo Doane, James Harper, George Sybell, William Swords, G. K. Locey, Moses Powell, Thomas M. Brown, Samuel Sparks, Joseph M. Marsh, Thomas Dolan, M. M. Smith, Josiah Rhodes, Edward Flanagan, John Weller, James K. Pinkerton, J. L. Sackett, A. B. Skilman, Fletcher Harper, James T. Thompson, Ward Newman, Frederick Hadley, Samuel N.

Dodge, Rufus Storey, John Culver, J. H. Menard, Abraham G. Valentine, Benjamin M. Wilson, John Muldoon, Samuel Andrews, Haughton D. Gage, William Froment, Stephen Barker, Cornelius C. Jacobus, William Leggett, William E. Bailey, John McCoy, Henry Ayres, George Fickett.

The following were challenged peremptorily and set aside:

Thomas Winslip, Peter Fairchild, Charles Hunter, William L. Connelly, Henry Hallenbeck, G. C. Hebard, Jacob Seabold, William Fordun, Richard E. Mout.

Thomas Dunscomb—Keeps a store at 402 Broadway, and has formed an opinion if the statements he has heard are true; his mind, however, is perfectly unbiased; he knows none of the parties; has no scruples in sitting in such a case; has seen clashing statements; did not receive either as true, and formed no opinion as to the affair; he is slow at making up his mind in such matters. He was admitted and sworn.

Alfred H. Dunscomb—Has formed no opinion; resides at 337 Pearl st.; has read the statements published; has no conscientious scruples; has no personal acquaintance with any of the parties, but has seen Mr. Colt once or twice; he once bought a brush or two at his store; has been conversed with on this subject by none; is a native of this country. He was admitted and sworn.

John H. Williams—Has formed no opinion, so far as the guilt of the prisoner of the crime of murder is concerned. In regard to the fact of killing, he has no doubt; and his impression is that it was done by the prisoner—whether justifiably or not he cannot tell; resides at 199 Madison street; does business at 315 Pearl; is acquainted with none of the parties. He was admitted and sworn.

It was then announced by the Clerk that the panel was exhausted and that only eleven had been qualified.

Mr. Selden asked whether the Clerk's minutes exhibited the fact that 24 out of the old panel had answered. The Court told him he could make this inquiry at his leisure.

The Court then read the provision in the Statute and ordered the Sheriff to summon from the County at large one person, returnable this morning at 10 o'clock. He also said that no more would be admitted to-day into the room than could be seated, and ordered special accommodation to be provided for the jurors, witnesses, and reporters.

Four officers were then sworn to take charge of the jurors and were ordered to give them food and drink but no spirituous liquors and to suffer them to hold no conversation with any one. The jurors themselves were advised not to talk even among themselves of the subject of this trial and then at 11 o'clock the Court was adjourned until 10 o'clock.

Dr. Sherman's office is at 195 Nassau street, the only one he has in this city. Agents as per advertisement.

From the American Gazette.

"Among the many remedies constantly brought before the public as a relief for dyspepsia or indigestion, it has never fallen to our lot to notice any thing equal to Sebring's Restorative Cordial. We have it from good authority, derived from the personal experience of several individuals, who had labored under dyspepsia for a number of years, that gave but little relief from the most powerful medicines, and that three effected a perfect cure. Its operation upon the system, at the same time that it was most pleasant and refreshing, and yet quite invigorating, combined the rational quality of elevating the spirits, and thus rendering the invalid contented and happy. Sold at 195 Fulton street."

BOBBERY AMBIGUITY.—This popular place of resort appears to be nightly increasing in public favor. With a talented company of over thirty male and female performers, and the most splendid set of horses in the world, the managers usually produce novelties unprecedented in their line. To-night a change of performance takes place. There will be a day performance here on Saturday afternoon next.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Principals of schools, families and children will be pleased to learn that the Indiana Warriors and others give a splendid performance here on Saturday afternoon next. The manager deals liberally with teachers and their pupils. Great improvements are daily being made here.

BEAL'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is applied without charge, and the hair is restored. For sale per box \$1 and \$3, at the proprietor's office, 61 Cedar street. Ladies can procure the article at the Ladies' Depository, 429 Broadway, James Jacobs, 2 Bagg's Square, Utica, N. Y.; C. W. & N. A. Simmons, corner of Pine and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

WHO WANTS WHISKERS?—A certain young gentleman in New York, (no names), has fine whiskers, although not over 17 years old, from using Jones' Oil of Coral Grass. Sold at 22—mind the number, 22—Chatham st.

A young girl, a friend of ours, whose face for the last six months has been repulsive with pimples and blotches, has now a fine clear healthy complexion by using Jones' Indian Balm sold at 22 Chatham street; mark the number is 22. This cures freckles, tan, &c. Ladies try it.

We advise those who wish to purchase "Heads of Hair" to call upon Mr. A. C. Barry, 146 Broadway, the only individual who can imitate nature (in that department) in this country.

There is no mistake in the new remedy which throws the Doctors' sin in the shade by curing coughs and colds of every variety. Ask for the little Hygiene Honorable Candy of B. F. Howe, 332 Broadway, corner of Howard st.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy.—Rules and regulations in Bankruptcy, established by the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, including Tables, Practical Forms, &c. &c. just published and for sale by JOHN S. VOORHIES, Law Bookeller, 119 3/4 St. Corner of Nassau and Cedar streets.

Particular Notice.—Those persons having furniture of any description to dispose of, or who are breaking up housekeeping, will find a ready sale for any portion or all of their goods, by sending their address, or calling upon the subscriber. Goods to any amount purchased. 439 St. F. COLTON, 137 Chatham street.

The Pocket Ship Gladiators, for London, will sail on Friday, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock. Passengers will please be on board the steamer Hercules at 10 o'clock of Maiden Lane, at that hour.

Notice.—The following will close at the Merchants' Exchange and Hale's News-room at 11 o'clock.

New York Museum.—Ante Penle's opportunity to the City of New York.—Every one who has seen this exhibition will be struck by the most brilliant experiments with the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. This evening a splendid French Air-Pump will be employed to show a great number of highly interesting experiments on the atmosphere. The great Cosmoscope contains a number of new and beautiful views, and the whole interior of the Museum has been repainted and refitted.

Chapman's Razor Strop is decidedly the best known for sharpening a razor, and ever after keeping it in perfect order. Try it. 102 William st.

Philosophical Lectures, on Monday and Friday, on Friday evening the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock, in Clinton Hall, the subscriber will commence his course of 12 Lectures, by a Free Lecture upon Lectures. The course embraces subjects of Science, Literature and Education. Family ticket for the course, \$5.00. Single ticket, \$1.00. Ticket admitting two and two ladies for the evening, \$2.00.

To be had at Francis's book store and at the door.

Naturalization.—The Citizens of New York in favor of extending the term of residence in this Country required of Foreigners before adopting them as Citizens, are requested to attend a Public Meeting This Evening at Military Hall, 193 Bowery, at 7 o'clock.

To the Afflicted.—A positive preventive from the falling off of the Hair or to restore it if fallen off. A positive warranted cure for all Rheumatism of any kind. A certain and positive cure for the Piles. A guaranteed cure for all Burns and Scalds. A positive cure for Salt Rheum, and a sure Dye for the hair without touching the skin. All to be had, warranted, at 71 Maiden Lane.

## THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.

DECEASED LECTURES.—Nos. 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the Weekly Tribune, contain the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Lectures of his first Series and the whole of the Second Series. A few copies of either of the above papers may be had at this office. Price 6 cents each.

For the commencement of the Trial of Colt, as reported expressly for The Tribune, see First Page.

For the Year and Days in the House on the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law, State Legislature, Letter from Harrisburg, Pa., Literary Notices, &c. see Last Page.

For News by this morning's Southern Mail see Third Page.

MISSTERRAN.—The new Legislature of this State assembled at Jackson on the 3d inst. Gen. Jesse Speight of Lowndes Co. (long in Congress from North Carolina) was chosen President of the Senate on the ninth ballot, and S. R. Adams of Jasper, Secretary on the twenty-second ballot. In the House, Col. Robert W. Roberts of Scott Co. was chosen Speaker, having 51 votes on the first ballot and Wm. M. Smyth of Claiborne Clerk on the second ballot, having 50 votes to 36 for Charles M. Price. All the successful candidates, we need hardly state, are Loco-Focos, and in favor of Repudiation.

Governor McNutt's Message was delivered on the following day. It is dissonant, abusive, and in every respect characteristic of its villain author. The Constitution of the State expressly provides that "The Legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what Courts suits may be brought against the State." The Legislature in 1833 passed such a law, directing that any one having a claim against the State may file a bill in the Superior Court of Chancery, and, if he recover, the Governor shall order payment to be made. This law McNutt pronounces unconstitutional, because it will enable the creditors of Mississippi to test the validity of their claims. He insists that the question of paying the Five Million Debt has been passed upon by the highest tribunal—to wit, the Sovereigns of Mississippi—and there is no appeal; that the question cannot be got into the U. S. Supreme Court; and that the Debt cannot be paid at all unless two successive Legislatures shall pass a law providing for such payment. He says that the Union Bank never can pay the Five Millions of State Stocks issued in her behalf and the State never will, so they are worthless.

The Finances are out at the elbows. The Governor is of course opposed to the Land Distribution, and says, "The New States have a meritorious claim on the Public Lands remaining unsold within their borders." [Think of this, ye who talk of repealing the Distribution Law to increase the Federal Revenue.]—There is considerable more rascality and malignity in this Message, but we have no room to exhibit it.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Contrary to all expectation, as well as the advice of our intelligent correspondents, the regular Loco-Foco candidate for State Treasurer was defeated in the election on Monday. On the first ballot the vote stood—

For John Gilmore, (Whig, late Treasurer), 49  
Wm. B. Anderson, (regular Loco), 50  
John Mann, 14; Scattering, 15; no choice.

On the second ballot:  
John Mann of Bedford, 76  
Wm. B. Anderson, of Perry, 45  
John Mann elected. He is a Porter man, but anti-Jacobin, and received every Whig vote, and his defeat after securing the regular nomination argues a general loosening of the shackles.

Gov. Fetter was re-inaugurated on Tuesday.

LECTURE ON RUSSIA.—A crowded auditory listened to Mr. Cambridge's Lecture last evening before the Lyceum. He painted in glowing language the cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow, described the habits and conditions of the different classes that inhabit that vast empire, its military resources, its financial condition, and its banking system. He said that Russia hung like a cloud over Europe, and that her gigantic military power would enable her to overcome it, but not to keep possession, for the great antagonist of military power in this age—the Press—would prevent it. He was listened to throughout with deep attention, and the only dissatisfaction which appeared to be felt by the audience was that he had been so brief.

Andrew Barclay, Esq. has been elected Mayor pro tem. of Allegheny City, opposite Pittsburgh, Pa. where there was a tie between the two highest candidates at the popular election.

All is quiet at Cincinnati. Of the five persons wounded during the riots only one is seriously injured. Capt. Taylor of the Light Dragoons has resigned because his company would not obey his orders during the tumult. Of course, the notes of the (old) Cincinnati Bank; Miami Exporting Co. and the various Shipmasters, are not worth shavings.

MR. BRAHAM.—Our friends at Hartford will see, by an advertisement in another column, that Mr. Braham will give a Concert in that city this evening.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Loco-Foco Convention consummated its deliberations by nominating Louis D. Henry of Fayetteville for Governor.

John Conway, convicted of a brutal outrage on a married woman of Philadelphia, has been sentenced by Judge Barton to eleven years and five months imprisonment.

THE RAINERS give a Concert at the Stuyvesant Institute this evening, and we trust will greet a wide circle of gratified listeners. Their rare and highly cultivated capacities cannot fail to delight the lovers of Vocal and Instrumental Harmony. (See programme on the next page.)

The Annual Report of the Comptroller was submitted to the Legislature on Friday the 7th of January the fourth day of the Session, and the day of Assembly Committees were appointed. It was printed with all dispatch, and laid on the table of the members on Saturday the 15th. On Tuesday the 15th, the Sun complained that it was not yet made public, and on Wednesday the 16th again asserts that it cannot learn from this document what were the expenses of the Government for the last year, though every item is given twice over and carefully considered in every aspect calculated to throw light upon it. We published the Expenditures of 1841, extracted from that document, on the very morning that The Sun came out grumbling that it does not state them.

This is not the only instance of which The Sun is guilty in regard to the Comptroller's Report. It insists that the U. S. Deposit Fund ought to be here estimated as a portion of our Public Debt; though every man knows that said Fund was never intended as a Loan but a Distribution to the States. The bill was so framed at first, but it was changed afterward to avoid the veto of Gen. Jackson. If it were a veritable Deposit, why was it not recalled by President Van Buren and Secretary Woodbury, instead of resorting to the issue of Treasury Notes?

Every man must see that this attempt to swell the State Debt is deceptive. For, even if the Deposit Fund were to be recalled, the State of New York has never spent a dollar of it. It was merely loaned out among her own citizens, under the authority of a Van Buren Governor and Legislature, to be paid, principal and interest, by them. If the Federal Government should recall it, (which it never will) it will reduce the Capital and Income of our School Fund, but add not a dollar to our State Debt. Other large items in The Sun's statement are equally deceptive and fallacious.

Mr. O. A. Brownson's Second Lecture on Civilization last evening considered the history and philosophy of the influences through which the Human Race has emerged from Barbarism. It assumed that the earliest state of every nation or tribe known to the reliable annals of the Race is that of savagery and wild independence. Whether there was indeed an earlier civilization than this—the Cyclopean—the Golden Age of the poets—as some traditions dimly assert, is at best a doubtful speculation, and in no respect important to the present investigation. Enough that the reliable records of every tribe or people carry us back to a period of unmingled barbarism, and therefore us. How Man has progressed from that state to his present Intellectual, Moral, and Physical condition, is the theme of our present inquiry.

The earliest form of Civilization which History makes known to us is the Sacerdotal. The Priesthood are its authors and ministers. The Priesthood, in its primitive purity, comprises those who, by superior wisdom, knowledge and lore are fitted to be the instructors and elevators of their kind. Ideas of the Supernatural, the Invisible, the Overruling, first arrest the attention of the rousing savage; around the wilderness; around the altar the first germs of Civilization are developed; the lessons of Art, of Peace, of Social Life unfold themselves. Such was the origin of Civilization in Egypt, in India, in Peru and Mexico. In the form of Government, the institutions, habits, and ideas of the people, the sacerdotal element is predominant; and the Priests, so long as they retain their primitive wisdom and virtue, are the teachers, peace-makers, magistrates and rulers of the nations they have formed. In process of time the ideal of this order has been realized: the Priesthood becomes corrupt, indolent and powerless; Society has grown up to their standard and established a higher; and now the Civilization evolved by the sacerdotal, becoming cramped by its limitations, revolts and wars successfully against them. The highest form of this order is the Hebrew.

The next form of Civilization is the Political, which Greece and Rome furnish the most striking examples. They are evolved from the former, but present a strong contrast to it. In the former, Religion is the paramount idea; in the latter the State. In either the Individual is nothing. As an individual, he has no rights, no responsibilities. He is never called to deliberate, to decide; the extent of his sphere is to obey. In one, the commands of the Gods, as conveyed by the priests; in the other, the interest of the State overrules all beside. In the one, the State is the creature of Religion; in the other, Religion is the creature of the State—a convenient machine for repressing turbulence and keeping the populace in order. In this its ceremonies are prescribed—its ministers are appointed by the State—are the tools of the State. But the citizen has no inherent rights—no recognized liberties. He cannot say to his rulers, "This is my inalienable right—you have no just power to take it from me!" The vest of the Russian Autocrat has greater immunities now than the proudest citizen of Rome in her glory.

The third form of Civilization which the world has developed is Christian. This destroys nothing valuable, but fulfills and is the complement of all the good contained in the preceding. It develops and establishes the idea of the sacredness and responsibility of the Individual. The Church has still its sphere of influence; so has the State; but beyond these the more perfect order acknowledges and respects the sphere of Man—his rights, his duties, his responsibilities as an individual. Religion considered the Christian order excels in making that general which was before particular. The Hebrew has learned that he must love his neighbor as himself; Christ teaches him that his neighbors are all whom he has power to benefit.—The Hebrew knows that God is One—is supremely holy, wise and good—to the Hebrews: Christ teaches him that as he is to the Hebrews, so he is to all mankind.

For fifteen centuries the Church was the great instrument of God in carrying forward the Human Race. Our Protestant historians have misled us in representing the Church as benighted, corrupt, tyrannical through a great part of that period.—It could never have wielded so prodigious an influence if it had not been superior in wisdom and virtue to the world around it. It long retained its power, because that power was generally exerted on the side of Justice and Humanity against the profligate and the oppressor. When I read, said Mr. B., of an English Henry compelled to make a penitential pilgrimage to the tomb of Thomas a Becket; of a German Henry shivering for days at the closed doors of the Vatican; of a Frederick Barbarossa compelled to yield his neck to the boot of a Pope, I thank God that there was power in the earth before which those haughty tyrants and oppressors were compelled to crouch and tremble. Forages the Church was the only sanctuary of the People's rights—the only shield of the many against the robbers and despots of the Feudal era. In process of time, the Church waned; the People became more enlightened and more free; a Luther was required, and a Luther appeared. Since that time the Church has been comparatively powerless. But Protestantism, as such, can never be what the Church in its purity and energy has been—it needs not its thousand warring, wrangling, multiplying sects to teach us this—for a pretest is a negation, and it is only by affirmation that the world is moved, or warmed or regenerated. Thou and now find themselves cramped, imprisoned by the party walls of their sects and creeds. The Church of the Future must be one of aspirations, sympathies and spirit proportioned to the expansion and prospective progress of Humanity.

Mr. B. scouted the idea of a distinction between Religion and Philosophy. Rightly considered, they are but different sides of the same great truth—different terms for the same grand idea—the amelioration and growth of Humanity—its elevation from earth to Heaven—from clay to God.

Equally averse was he to the distinction of Christianity and Infidelity. In the midst of the monuments of Christian Civilization, it is impossible that a man should be truly an Inf